

# Newport Mercury.

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## The Mercury.

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THE NEWPORT MERCURY was established in June, 1778, and is now in its one hundred and twenty-eighth year. It is the oldest newspaper in the Union, and, with less than half a dozen exceptions, the oldest printed in the English language. It is a large monthly weekly of forty-eight columns, filled with interesting reading—editorial, state, local and general news, and selected material from the farmers' and household departments. Reaching so many households in this and other states, the limited space given to advertising is very valuable to business men.

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ROGER WILLIAMS LODGE, No. 205, Order Sons of St. George.—Percy Jeffery, President; Fred Hall, Secretary. Meets 1st and 3rd Mondays.

NEWPORT TENT, No. 15, Knights of Mac-  
Cormac.—George G. Wilson, Commander;  
John S. Crandall, Record Keeper. Meets  
1st and 3rd Mondays.

COURT WANTON, No. 670, FORESTERS of  
AMERICA.—William Ackerman, Chief Ran-  
ger; John B. Mason, Jr., Recording Secre-  
tary. Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays.

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Mcintosh, Secretary. Meets 2d and 4th  
Tuesdays.

LADIES' AUXILIARY, Ancient Order of Hiber-  
nians (Division 2)—Miss B. M. Casey,  
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Meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays.

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nians (Division 1)—President, Mrs. J.  
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Champion, Chancellor Commander; Robert  
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DAVIS DIVISION, No. 5, U. R. K. of P.—Sir  
Knight Captain William H. Langley; Ex-  
erest I. Gorton, Recorder. Meets 1st and  
4th Fridays.

CHAN MCLEON, No. 188—James Graham,  
chief Alexander Gillies, Secretary. Meets  
1st and 4th Fridays.

## Local Matters.

### Danielson Disabled.

The staunch little steamer Geo. W. Danielson, which has been doing service between Newport and Block Island for more than twenty years, was disabled off Block Island in a heavy sea on Tuesday. She was taken in tow by the steamer New Shoreham and was hauled into the new harbor where passengers and freight were landed.

The Danielson had been at Newport for some weeks for a thorough overhauling of her machinery. She had but just gone on the line again and was supposed to be in good condition. Tuesday noon she left here at 1:30 o'clock on her way to the island, a dense fog and heavy sea prevailing. All went well until she was about three miles off Clay Head when the ring controlling the propeller shaft broke and the little steamer was at the mercy of the sea. Capt. Dodge immediately sounded the distress signal on the whistle and the tugs Mount Hope and New Shoreham, both bound to Newport from Block Island, responded. The New Shoreham attached a line to the Danielson and towed her back to the entrance to the new harbor where a tug took her into the dock.

There was no particular excitement among the passengers when the accident occurred. As the steamer was picked up quickly by the New Shoreham there was no particular danger but in the heavy sea that was running she might have come to dissatisfaction had not assistance been near at hand.

The twentieth anniversary of the Swedish Methodist Episcopal Church was observed in the church edifice on Apponaug road on Tuesday evening. The speakers included the pastor, Rev. C. J. Nelson, who read an historical sketch of the church; Rev. Mr. Wigren, presiding elder; Rev. C. A. Stenhouse, Hon. J. W. Horton, and Rev. Mr. Nilsson of New York. The church was attractively decorated with palms and cut flowers.

The Superior Court has denied the petition of Charles H. C. Carter for a writ of mandamus to compel the Attorney General to institute proceedings against the Stone Bridge Commission to enjoin them from continuing work on the bridge. The court finds that the matter is one to be entirely left to the judgment and discretion of the Attorney General.

The First Presbyterian Church Sunday School had a picnic at Southwick's Grove on Tuesday. The First Presbyterian Church Sunday School had a picnic at Southwick's Grove on Tuesday.

### Ready for the Carnival.

The Greatest Celebration that Newport Ever Saw Will Begin in a Few Days—Preparations for a Big Crowd of Visitors—The Programme of the Week.

The committee in charge of the Carnival Week celebration expects that there will be 100,000 strangers in the city during the week of August 6 to 11. The railroads and steamboats have been actively co-operating with the publicity committee and from every section of the New England States there will be visitors. All over these States bulletin boards are carrying the advertising bills of the committee and the public has waked up to the fact that this is to be the greatest week that Newport ever knew. The programme of the week includes a little of almost everything—races, parades, harbor illumination, sports of all kinds, and by no means least plenty of amusements.

On Friday, August 10, there will be motor boat races under the auspices of the Motor Boat Club of America. There have been many entries of fast motor boats and exciting races are promised. This will be an event of national importance and the outside world is taking a great interest in it.

A lively place during the week will be the Carnival Grounds on the old basin lot near the depot which the committee on concessions has secured for a place of amusement. The lot is now being prepared for its occupancy on that occasion and within a few days its appearance will be revolutionized. Electric lights have been strung there and booths and amusement places will soon be erected. A large percentage of the receipts from this source will go to the Carnival Committee to help pay the expenses of the week. On the grounds there will be amusements of all kinds, circus and vaudeville, industrial exhibition, band concerts, etc.

The only thing that is now giving much worry is the question of weather, but as the month of July has been so very disagreeable it seems as though August might do somewhat better.

Without good weather the Carnival cannot be a great success, and for that reason many are rejoicing that the month of July was not selected, as was somewhat talked of, because there has been no week during this month when the weather has been right for an affair of this kind.

grand carnival parade which was last year the crowning event of the week. For this there have been many societies and organizations entered, so that it will far surpass last year's affair. The Queen of the Carnival will ride in the float of the Horticultural Society and this organization will undoubtedly outdo all previous efforts to secure a pretty float. During the evening there will also be a general Mardi Gras celebration, everybody being requested to appear in mask and costume, and there will be plenty of confetti for the use of maskers.

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### Shakespearian Recital.

Considering the very disagreeable weather on Tuesday evening there was a very good sized audience at the Casino Theatre on the occasion of the Shakespearian recital of Rev. Aquilla Webb, Ph. D., pastor of the First Presbyterian Church. Although the theatre was not completely filled there were enough tickets sold in advance to tax the seating capacity but many were kept away by the rain.

The presentation of the Shakespearian roles by Dr. Webb was of a most artistic nature and was much appreciated by the audience. He entered thoroughly into the spirit of the plays and gave thoughtful and studied interpretation of these classics. His rendition of "Squier's School" from Dickens' Nicholas Nickleby was especially pleasing.

Dr. Webb was assisted by Mr. Victor Baxter, organist of the First Presbyterian Church, who rendered several selections on the piano; by Mrs. Mary Curley-Rooney and Dr. H. H. Luther.

The programme was as follows:

Louati Pathétique Beethoven Mr. Victor Baxter

Reading Rev. Dr. Aquilla Webb Selected

She Wandered Down the Mountain Side Clay

Mrs. Mary Curley-Rooney MACBETH

SCENES GIVEN

1. The Letter Scene; Act I, Scene v

2. The Soliloquy Scene; Act I, Scene vii

3. The Dagger Scene; Act II, Scene i

4. The Banquet Scene; Act III, Scene iv

5. The Combat Scene; Act V, Scene viii

Rev. Dr. Webb

Impromptu, op. 142 Schubert

Mr. Baxter

Squeer's School from Nicholas Nickleby

Rev. Dr. Webb

Neath the Stars Goring-Thomas

Mrs. Rooney and Dr. H. H. Luther

Rev. Dr. Webb

Mr. Baxter

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Mrs. Rooney and Dr. H. H. Luther

Rev. Dr. Webb

Mr. Baxter

# THE PILLAR of LIGHT

... By ...  
Louis Tracy,  
Author of  
"The  
Wings  
of the  
Morning"

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Edward J. Clode

CHAPTER V.  
HEY descended into the service room.

"Let me see," said Enid. "It will be nineteen years on the 23d of next June since you found me floating serenely toward the Gulf Rock in a deserted boat!"

"Yes, if you insist on accuracy as to the date, I might call at your anniversary."

"And I was 'estimated' as a year old then? Isn't it a weird thing that a year old baby should be sent adrift on the Atlantic in an open boat and never a word of inquiry made subsequently as to her fate? I fear I could not have been of much account in those days."

"My dear child, I have always told you that the boat had been in collision during the fog which had prevailed for several days previously. Those who were caring for you were probably knocked overboard and drowned."

"But alone, utterly alone! That is the strangeness of it. I must be an American. Americans start out to hustle for themselves early in life, don't they?"

"Certainly in that respect you might claim the record."

Brand had not told her all the facts of that memorable June morning. Why should he? They were not pleasant memories to him. Why number her also with them? For the rest he had drawn up and read to her long ago a carefully compiled account of her rescue and the investigation to discover her identity.

"I entered on an active and useful career with the high halo of glory," broke in Constance, "I am just plain English, but in Britain, of parents not poor, but not noble. Mother died a year after my birth, didn't she, dad?"

"You were thirteen months old when we lost her," he answered, bending over the clockwork attachment of the fog bell to wipe off an invisible speck of dust. Since the first term of service on the rock the light had changed from an oscillating to a fixed one.

"She is buried there, isn't she?" the girl went on. "How strange that amid our journeying we have never visited Brighton."

"If I were able to take you to her graveside, I would not do it," said Brand. "I do not encourage morbid sentiments even of that perfectly natural kind. Your mother to you, Constance, is like Enid's to her—a dear but visionary legend. In a degree it is always so between loved ones lost and those who are left. Truth, honor, work—these are the highest ideals for the individual. They satisfy increasingly. Happy as I am in your companionship, you must not be vexed when I tell you that the most truly joyful moment of my life was conferred when my little friend here first responded accurately to external influences."

He laid his hand on an object resting on a table by itself. It looked like an aneroid barometer, but the others knew it was the marine auriscope to which he had devoted so many patient hours.

"Is it in working order now?" asked Constance instantly, and Enid came nearer. Together they examined the small dial. It was equipped with an arrow headed pointer and marked with the divisions of the compass, but without the distinguishing letters.

These three understood each other exactly. By inadvertence the conversation had touched on a topic concerning which Brand was always either vague or silent. Both girls were quick-witted enough to know that Constance's mother was never willingly alluded to either by the lighthouse keeper or by the elderly Mrs. Shepard, who looked after them in infancy and was now the housekeeper of Laburnum cottage.

Constance was annoyed. How could she have been so thoughtless as to cause her father a moment's suffering by bringing up painful reminiscences? But he helped her, being master of himself.

He adjusted a switch in the instrument.

"I had no difficulty in constructing a diaphragm which would intercept all sounds," he said. "The struggle came when I wanted an agent which would distinguish and register a particular set of sounds, no matter what additional din might be prevalent at the same time. My hopes were wrecked so often that I began to despair, until I chanced to read one day how the high tension induction coil could be tuned to disregard electrical influences other than those issued at the same pitch. My anxiety, until I had procured and experimented with a properly constructed coil, was very trying. I assure you."

"I remember wondering what on earth it was," volunteered Enid. "It sounded like a mathematical snare."

"And I am sorry to say that even yet I am profoundly ignorant as to its true inwardness," smiled Constance.

"Yet you girls delight in poets who bid you hearken to the music of the spheres. I suppose you will admit that the ear of, say, Ben Pollard is not tuned to such a celestial harmony. However, I will explain an auriscope in a sentence. It only listens to and indicates the direction of fog horns, sirens and ships' bells. A shrill steam whistle excites it, but the breaking of seas aboard ship, the loud clapping of a propeller, the noise of the engines, of a gale, or all these in combination, leave it unmoved."

"I remember once, when we were going from Falmouth to Porthullu in a fog, how dreadfully difficult it was to discover the whereabouts of another steamer we passed en route," said his

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to strike a series of extraordinary attitudes with his arms and head.

"Why is he behaving in that idiotic manner?" screamed Enid.

"Capital idea—semaphore—clever fellow, Jack," shouted Brand.

Abashed, Enid held her peace.

The lighthouse keeper, signaling in turn that he was receiving the message, spelled out the following:

"Is all well?"

"Yes," he answered.

Bates and Jackson reached hospital Bates compound fracture. If weather moderates will be with you next tide."

"All right," waved Brand.

The distant figure started again:

"L-o-r-e-t-o E-n-i-d—"

Enid indulged in an extraordinary arm flourish.

"A-n-d C-o-n-s-t-a-n-c-e."

"That spoils it," she screamed. "It ought to be only kind regards to you, Connie: I believe you are a serpent, a—"

"Do stop your chatter," shouted Brand, and he continued the message: "Weather looks very bad. Little hope for tonight. Lancelot due at 6. Will see personally that no chance is lost. Goodby."

"Goodby," was the response.

The Lapwing fell away astern from the vicinity of the buoy.

"Why is he doing that?" asked Constance, close to her father's ear.

"He is too good a sailor to risk turning her in that broken water. A little farther out there is greater depth and more regular seas."

They watched the yacht in silence. At last her head swung round toward the coast. When broadside on a wave hit her, and the spray leaped over her masts.

"That gave them a wetting," cried Brand, and his calm tone stilled their ready fear. Indeed, there was greater danger than he wanted them to know, but the Lapwing reappeared, shaking herself and still turning.

"Good little boat!" said Brand. The crisis had passed. She was headed, at full speed, for the bay. And not too soon. Ere she reached the comparative shelter of Clement's Island she was swept three times by green water.

Inside the lantern, their faces ruddy with the exposure, their eyes dancing with excitement, the girls were volatile with delight. Could anything be more thrilling than their experiences that day!

"That semaphore dodge is too precious to be lost," cried Enid. "Connie, you and I must learn the alphabet. You shall teach us this very evening, dad. Fancy me signaling you the whole length of the promenade: 'Just look at Mrs. Wilson's bonnet,' or 'Here come the Taylor-Smiths. Scoot! Oh, it's fine!'

She whirled her arms in stiff jointed rigidity and mimicked Stanhope's fainting positing.

"Why should you scoot when you meet the Taylor-Smiths?" asked Brand.

"Because Mrs. T. S. hauls us off to tea and gives us a gallon of gossip with every cup."

"I thought your sex regarded gossip as the cream of the cream?"

"Sex, indeed! Old Smith is worse than his wife. He doesn't say much, but he winks. One of his winks, at the end of a story, turns an episode into a three volume novel."

"It seems to me I must teach you the code in my own self defense," he replied. "And now for tea. Let us have it served here."

They voted this an adulterous notion.

The girls entreated the meal by relating to him the doings and sayings of current interest ashore during the past two months. By a queer coincidence, which he did not mention, his relief was again due within a week, just as on the occasion of Enid's first appearance on the rock. The fact struck him as singular. In all probability he would not return to duty. He had completed twenty-one years of active service. Now he would retire, and when the commercial arrangements for the auriscope were completed he would take his daughters on a long promised continental tour unless, indeed, matters progressed between Stanhope and Enid to the point of an early marriage.

He had foreseen that Stanhope would probably ask Enid to be his wife. He knew the youngster well and liked him. For the opposition that Lady Margaret might offer he cared not a jot. He smiled inwardly—as the convenient phrase has it—when he reviewed the certain outcome of any dispute between himself and her ladyship. He would surprise her.

Brand the lighthouse keeper and Brand urging the claims of his adopted daughter would be two very different persons.

Of course all Penzance knew that he was a gentleman, a scientist in a small way and a man of means. Otherwise Constance and Enid would not have occupied the position they held in local society. Those unacquainted with English ways oftentimes make the mistake of rating a man's social status by the means he possesses or the manner of his life in London. No greater error could be committed. The small, exclusive county town, the community which registers the family connections of many generations, is the only reliable index. Here to be of gentle birth and breeding—not bad credentials even in the court of King Demos—confers Brahminical rank, no matter what the personal fortunes of the individual.

Naturally the pair in the lantern found the progress of the yacht exasperatingly slow.

"A nice Lapwing," said Enid scornfully. "I will tell Mr. Lawton he ought to rechristen her the Bantam. All her power is in her crop."

When Brand joined them matters became livelier. More accustomed than they to the use of a telescope, he made discoveries.

"The two supernumeraries are there," he announced, "but I cannot see Lawton. Indeed, so far as I can make out, she is commanded by Stanhope, dressed in Ben Pollard's silks."

"He has left Lady Margaret!" cried Constance.

"He never went home!" essayed Enid.

"Poor chap! He was going to take us for a drive tomorrow," said Constance.

"To Morval," explained Enid, with a syllabic emphasis meant for one pair of ears.

"It is very nice of him to struggle on and have a look at us," said Brand. "He can come close enough to see us, but that is all. Our small megaphone will be useless."

Indeed the Lapwing dared not approach nearer than the Trinity mooring buoy. By that time the three girls had been appointed by the博物院 to the estate of WENDELL H.

The "X" into of sold New Shoreham, with one buying claims against said estate, hereby notified to the same in office of the clerk of said court within month herefrom.

EDWARD F. CHAMPLIN,  
Administrator.

on the catoptric principle, wherein a large number of small Argand lamps, with reflectors, are grouped together.

To interest them, to keep their eyes and ears away from the low water orgy of the reef, he explained to them the capillary action of the oil. Although they had learned these things in school, they had not realized the exactness of the statement that oil does not burn, but must first be converted into gas by the application of heat.

On the Gulf Rock there were nearly 3,000 gallons of colza oil stored in the tanks beneath, colza being used in preference to paraffin because it was safer, and there was no storage accommodation apart from the lighthouse.

Requiring much greater heat than mineral oil to produce inflammable gas, the colza had to be forced by heavy pressure in the cistern right up to the edge of the walls and made to flow evenly over the rims of the burner, else the fierce flame would eat the metal disks as well.

He read them a little lecture on the rival claims of gas and electricity and



They were cheerful as girls over it demonstrated how dazzlingly brilliant the latter could be on a dark, clear night by showing them the fine light on the Lizard.

"But in hazy weather the oil wins," he said, with the proper pride of every man in his own engine. "Fishermen sailing into Penzance along a course equidistant from the two points tell me that if they can see anything at all on a foggy night they invariably catch a dull yellow radiance from the rock, while the Lizard is invisible. The oil has more penetrative power. Its chemical combination is nearer the mean of nature's resources."

At the proper time he banished them to the kitchen to prepare dinner, a feast diverted from the hour of noon by the chances of the day. He adopted every expedient to keep them busy, to tire them physically and mentally, to render them so exhausted that they would sleep in blissful calm through the ordeal to come.

As he could not leave the lamp, and they refused to eat apart from him, the dinner, in three courses, was a breathless affair. Going up and down five flights of stairs with soup, joint and pudding, while one carried the tray and the other swung a hand lantern in front, required time and exertion. They were cheerful as girls over it.

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Then next day:

"A steady northeast wind stilled the sea most effectually. Within twenty-four hours of the first signs of the hurricane the channel was practicable for small craft. A fisherman reports that the coast is strewn with wreckage."

Brand mused over the entries for awhile. With his night glasses he peered long into the teeth of the growing storm to see if he could find the double dash of the magnificent light on the Bishop Rock, one of the Atlantic breakwaters of the Scilly Isles. It was fully thirty-five miles distant, but it hung its radiance over the waters from a height of 133 feet, and the Gulf Rock lamp stood 130 feet above high water mark. A landsman would not have distinguished even the nearer revolutions of the St. Agnes light, especially in the prevalent gloom, and wisps of spindrift were already striking the lantern and blurring the glass.

Nevertheless he caught the quick flashes reflected from clouds low, but unbroken. As yet there was a chance of the incoming tide bringing better weather, and he bent again over the record of the equinoctial gale in 1891. Soon he abandoned this hope. The growing thunder of the reef as the tide advanced gave the first unmistakable warning of what was to come. As a mere matter of noise the reef roared dishonestly, especially in the prevalent gloom, and wisps of spindrift were already striking the lantern and blurring the glass.

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## CLEVER ILLUSTRATION WITH CONCLUSIVE PROOF.

There is an old formula in philosophy which says that no two things can occupy the same place at the same time. As a simple illustration, drive a nail into a board and you will find with every stroke of the hammer, the nail will force aside the particles of wood into which it is being driven, finally making a place for itself, and proving that the nail and the wood do not occupy the same place at the same time.

**DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS AND BLADDER** and Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy cannot occupy the same place at the same time. If you are troubled with frequent pains in the back; if your urine stains linen; if you urinate frequently during the night, and a burning pain accompanies its passage, your kidneys and bladder are in bad shape and should be treated at once.

Every dose of DR. DAVID KENNEDY'S FAVORITE REMEDY slowly but surely pushes aside some of the particles of the dread diseases of the kidneys and bladder, liver, blood, rheumatism, dyspepsia and constipation, until they completely disappear. Do not lose faith or find fault, if you are not entirely cured by one bottle, because if these diseases have fastened their grip on you the longer and harder it is to drive them away.

Druggists sell it in **New 50 Cent Bottles** and the regular \$1.00 size bottles.

Sample bottle—enough for trial, free by mail. Dr. David Kennedy Corporation, Boston, N.Y.

Dr. David Kennedy's Medicine Safe for all Diseases or Inflammations of the Eye, etc.

Special Bargains!

For the next 30 days we offer our entire line of

### Fall and Winter Woolens,

comprising the best goods and styles to be had in the best and domestic fabrics, at prices less than our regular prices. This is in order to make room for our Spring and Summer styles, which we will receive about Feb. 15. We guarantee the make-up of our goods to be the best and to give general satisfaction.

J. K. McLENNAN,

184 Thames Street,

NEWPORT, R. I.

### WHAT FOREST TREES TO PLANT.

A reader of these notes residing in the northern part of the writer's home state writes an interesting letter in which he takes exception to a recent article which appeared in this department in which the soft maple was recommended as the most practical tree to plant with a view to securing a grove that would make a quick growth and insure a supply of fuel of fairly good quality. For the purpose named we see no reason for revising the recommendation as made. Assuming a different ultimate object in the planting of a grove, which our correspondent does, we agree quite fully with him in his suggestions. His view in regard to tree planting is that, barring shade trees, no tree should be planted which will not ultimately produce a saw log, this because of the increasing scarcity of timber and consequent increase in price. For this reason he holds that every farmer should prepare for the future and take precautions which will insure him a supply of lumber at the end of a period of twenty-five or thirty years. For this purpose he thinks no tree will compare with the cottonwood, which under favorable conditions will make a growth of three-fourths of an inch in diameter annually. In thirty years' time this would give a tree large enough so that it could be sawed into material especially adapted for the inside of barn buildings. He recommends planting the inside rows with black walnut, a few rows on either side with cottonwoods, with European larch on the outside. In his own words: "All are moderately fast growers. In twenty years' time the larches would be ready to sell for telephone poles, in thirty years the cottonwoods would be valuable for the purposes above-mentioned, and at any period later the walnuts would be rapidly increasing in value. They should all be planted thick enough so that they would grow tall and the lower branches fall off and be trimmed to a height of twenty or thirty feet, gradually thinning out as necessity required."

In case the farmer has a grove our friend recommends planting walnuts in all vacant places, which in time would give a desirable walnut grove, a suggestion that is timely. For the man who is willing to wait the length of time necessary the plan our correspondent suggests is admirable and his suggestion as to the varieties of trees desirable for planting excellent, but we fear for the average farmer it requires too high a type of horticultural skill, which, while commendable, is of rare occurrence, but which perhaps for that reason needs every possible encouragement. For the man who has faith and is willing to wait the plan of tree planting suggested is first rate; for the one who feels he cannot wait so long and does not have to view a lumber supply the soft maple grove will be found a very satisfactory substitute.

### THE ONION PATCH.

Experience with onion raising covering several years leads to the belief that the most economical as well as the most satisfactory preparation of land for the crop consists in a summer fallowing of the piece of land to be used the season before one wishes to raise the onion crop. This should consist of successive plowings and diskings, which will result in bringing to the surface, germinating and killing just as much of the weed seed in the soil as possible. The decrease in the cost of weeding coupled with the satisfaction of having the crop in a clean condition will pay for the rental of the land three times over. A fine clover meadow which was remarkably free from weeds last season and the second crop on which was plowed under last September now shows no end of pigeon grass, which must have lain dormant through last year, the presence of which will very largely increase the cost of weeding. If the piece of land selected for the onion patch is not known to be reasonably free from weed seeds the plan of summer fallowing will be found by far the most satisfactory.

### THE CLEVER ILLUSTRATION.

CONTINUED FROM SECOND PAGE.

Heed and whistled and chanted his way past the lantern in varying tones. I sang, he piped, he bellowed, it played on giant reeds and crashed with cymbals. Now he looked at the clock, after midnight—there was a sustained screech in the voice of the tempest which he did not remember having heard before. At last the explanation dawned on him. The hurricane was there, a few feet away, shot off from him by mere sheets of glass. The lighthouse thrust its tall shaft into this merciless tornado with grim steadfastness, and around its smooth contours poured a volume of unearthly melody which seemed to surge up from the broad base and was flung off into the darkness by the outer sweep of the corona.

The wind was travelling seventy, eighty, maybe a hundred miles an hour. Not during all his service nor in earlier travels through distant lands had he ever witnessed a storm of such fury. He thought he heard something crack overhead. He looked aloft, but all seemed well. Not until next day did he discover that the wind vane had been carried away, a wrought iron shank nearly two inches thick having snapped like a piece of worsted at the place where the tempest had found a fault.

He tried to look out into the heart of the gale. The air was full of flying foam, but the sea was beaten flat. If the growing monster beneath tried to fling a defiant crest at the tornado the whole mass of water, many tons in weight, was instantly torn from the surface and flung into nothingness. Some of these adventurers, forced up by the reef, hit the lighthouse with greater force than many a cannon ball fired in battles which have made history. Time after time the splendid structure wimmed beneath the blow.

If Stephen Brand were ever fated to know fear he was fated to face with the ugly phantom then. The granite column would not yield, but it was quite within the bounds of possibility that the entire lantern might be carried away and he with it.

He thought, with a clutching of his breath, of the two girls in the tiny room beneath. For one fleeting instant his mortal eyes gazed into the unseen. But the call of duty restored him. The excessive draft restored the lamp, its order must be checked. With a steady hand he readjusted the little brass screws—they were so superbly indifferent to all this pandemonium—just little brass screws, doing their work and heading caught beside. Suddenly there came to him the triumphant knowledge that the pure white beam of the light was hewing its path through the savage assailant without as calmly and fearlessly as it lit up the ocean wilds on a midsummer night of moonlight and soft zephyrs.

"Thank God for that!" he murmured aloud. "How can a man die better than at his post?"

The ring of iron beneath caught his ears. He turned from the lamp. Constance appeared, pale, with shining eyes. She curbed the lantern. Behind her crept Endi, who had been crying. She strove now to check her tears.

"Is this sort of thing normal, or a special performance arranged for our benefit?" said his daughter, with a fine attempt at a smile.

"Oh, dad, I am so frightened!" cried Endi. "Why does it howl so?"

### THE PILLAR OF LIGHT.

CONTINUED FROM SECOND PAGE.

like a man lying on the operating table waiting for the chloroform.

Suddenly the bright flame of the lamp lessened. The use that was his second nature caused him to raise the wicks and admit more draft. Even while his deaf fingers arranged the complex burner his ear caught a change in the external din. The shriek of the wind dropped to a thunderous growl. This was a gale, not a tempest. God be praised, the crisis had passed!

The hurricane had lasted thirty-five minutes. A similar tornado sufficed to wreck one-half of the city of St. Louis. This one, as he learned afterward, swept around the south of Ireland, created a tidal wave which did great damage to the Scilly Isles and the headlands of the south coast, yet spent itself somewhere in the North sea. Dwellers in inland cities were amazed and incredulous when the newspapers spoke of its extraordinary violence. A trifle's harder to swallow than a lie he all the time.

Up clattered Endi with the steaming beverage, Constance, the lantern bearer, providing the rear guard.

"I do believe it is blowing worse than ever," said Endi, striving desperately to be unconcerned. In reality the angry wind was no longer able to heave the waves. With a rising tide and the gale assisting there would soon be a sea worthy of Turner in his maddest mood.

"Neither of you will ever regret to-night's experience—when it is nicely over," he said. "You are like a couple of rascals in their first battle."

"I am sure!" began Endi.

A huge wave, containing several hundred tons of water, smote the lighthouse and everted over their heads. The house that was founded upon a rock fell not, but it shook through all its iron bound tiers, and the empty cups danced on their saucers.

Not another word could Endi utter. She was paralyzed.

"That fellow—arrived—in the nick of time—to emphasize my remarks," said Brand, lighting his pipe. "This is your baptism of fire, if I may strain a metaphor. But you are far better situated than the soldier. He gets scared out of his wits by big guns which are comparatively harmless, and when he has been well pounded for an hour or so he advances quite blithely to meet the almost silent hall of dangerous bullets. So, you see, in his case, ignorance is bliss."

"Are we in bliss?" demanded Constance.

"You have been. The lighthouse has survived a hurricane such as has not visited England before in my lifetime. It is over. The wind has dropped to a No. 10 gale, and we have not lost even a bit of skin to my knowledge. Now the cannonade is beginning. Certainly we may have the glass broken by a rare accident, but no worse fate can befall us."

A heavy thud was followed by a shudder without. They heard the water pouring off the gallery.

Constance leaned forward, with hands on knees. Her large eyes looked into his.

"This time, dad, you are not choosing your words," she said.

"I am sorry you should think that," was the reply. "I selected each phrase with singular care. Never be misled by the apparent ease of a speaker. The best impromptu is prepared beforehand."

Certainly if Stephen Brand had imagined two minutes earlier that he was about to laugh long and loudly in a genuine surrender to an uncontrollable spasm of mirth he would have feared lest his wife were leaving him. Yet he laughed now until his vision was blurred. And the wonderful relief of it! What a tonic after the ordeal he had endured!

It chanced just then that an emancipated wave embraced the granite column, hit the cornice and deluged the lantern, its disintegrated mass striking the glass with force enough to break any ordinary window. The astounded girls could not refuse the evidence of eyes and ears. Here was the frantic sea leaping to a height of 140 feet and more, yet their father was treating the incident as the merriest joke of many a month.

No better cure for their hysteria could be contrived. Brand was obviously not acting. The hearty pulsations of laughter had restored his ruddy color. Evidently they were alarmed about nothing.

"Here, Endi, drink your parting cup!" he cried. "Have no fear. It is only the dochan doris before many another feast."

Feeling somewhat ashamed of themselves, though smiling very wistfully, they obeyed him. He slipped his coat with real nonchalance. Another wave turned a somersault over the lantern. Brand's only anxiety was to blow to the steaming liquid and cool it sufficiently.

Yet was he watching them and hammering out the right course to adopt. He alone understood that to the novice the amazing ordeal from which the lighthouse had successfully emerged was as fraught compared with the thunderous blows of the waves, the astounding reverberations of the hollow pillar, the contiguous deluge of spray striking the lantern, which the infuriated sea would inflict on them.

To urge any further effort to sleep was folly. They must remain with him and be comforted.

Being reasonable girls, of fine spirit under conditions less benumbing, a second time.

They were gone. Perchance it was his last sight of them in this life. Three times the stalwart framework creaked. Once it moved so perceptibly that the curtain rings jingled. Then he remembered the words of Israfah:

"For thou hast been a strength to the poor, a strength to the needy in his distress, a refuge from the storm, a shadow from the heat, when the blast of the terrible ones is as a storm against the wall."

The blast of the terrible ones! What a vivid pen picture of the awesome forces of nature! How long would this tornado continue? Already it must have strewed its path with havoc at sea and on land. His physical senses were elevated to the supernatural. He seemed to acquire abnormal powers of sight and hearing. He could see the trees bending before the wrathful wind, hear the crashing tiles and brick-work as houses were demolished and people hurled to death. But there was no ecstasy of soul, no mental altitude. In quick reaction came the fanciful memory of the hardy old salt who cheered his shipmates during a terrible gale with the trite remark:

"I pity the poor folk ashore on a night like this."

What a curious jumble of emotions jostled in his brain. A step from the sublime to the ridiculous! Not even a step. They were inextricably interwoven, the good and the warp of things. He recalled the odd expression of an officer who had passed unscathed through the inferno of Spion Kop.

"I had no sense of fear," said he, "but my teeth began to ache."

Brand, a student, even of himself, discovered that his dominant sensation was one of curiosity.

"If it has to be," said his nervous system, "let it come quickly." He felt

ara, but they would have confidence in their guide and endure the surrounding pandemonium.

"Here's to you, Endi. Still we live," he cried, and drained his cup.

"I suppose so," she stammered.

"Better sup up your cocoa," said Constance. "Now I am quits with you for this afternoon."

"I'll tell you what," went on Brand confidentially. "In that locker you will find a couple of stout pilot coats. Put them on. As I cannot persuade you to leave me you must sit down and it is cold in here. Moreover, for the first time in twenty-one years I will smoke on duty. I have earned a little relaxation of the law."

Out of the corner of his eye he saw

that Constance, if not Endi, had not missed the subtle hint in his words.

But she was quite normal again. She gave no sign; helped her sister into the chair, and made herself comfortable in turn.

"Perhaps some poor ship is in danger, Connie," whispered Endi. "It makes me feel quite selfish. Here was I, thinking of nothing but my own peril, yet that little machine there was faithfully doing its duty."

It was not alone in its self abandonment. We shall never know, dearest, how much father suffered when he sent us off with just on his lips. I am sure he thought the lantern would be blown away."

"And he with it! Oh, Connie!"

"Yes. He believed it if that awful thing took place while we were below we might escape. I can see it all now. I had the vaguest sort of suspicion, but he hoodwinked me."

"Had we known we would not have left him!" cried Endi passionately.

"Yes, we would. Think of him sticking to his post. Was it for us to disobey?"

Overcome by their feelings, they stood in silence for a little while. Through the thick glass they could dimly distinguish Brand's figure. A great wave assailed the lantern, and Endi screamed loudly.

"Don't, dear!" cried Constance shrilly.

"Father would not remain there if it were dangerous."

Nevertheless they both breathed more freely when they saw him again, an indeterminate shape against the luminous gloom.

Constance felt that she must speak.

The sound of her own voice braced confidence.

"I have never really understood dad until tonight," she said. "What an ennobling thing is a sense of duty. He would have died here quite calmly, Endi, yet he would avoid the least risk out there. That would be endangering his trust. Oh, I am glad we are here. I have never lived before this hour."

Endi stole a wondering glance at her sister. The girl seemed to be gazing into depths immeasurable. Afterward the words came back to her mind: "That would be endangering his trust."

Brand faced the gale a full five minutes. He returned hastily.

water that he could see nothing save a tawny vastness where the light fell on the flying spindrift.

To make sure he tested the aneriscope again with the same result.

"A vessel is approaching from the southward," he announced gravely.

"Evidently she is whistling for help. I hope she will not attempt to approach too near the reef. I must have a look out."

He put on an oilskin coat and tied the strings of a sou'wester firmly beneath his chin.

The small door of the lantern creened toward the bay, so he had no difficulty in gaining the gallery. The girls watched him forcing his way against the wind until he was facing it and gazing in the direction of the Scilly Isles.

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Established by Franklin in 1794.

**The Mercury.**

Newport, R. I.

JOHN P. SANBORN, Editor and Manager.

Office Telephone 1811 House Telephone 1910

**Saturday, July 26, 1906.**

It is said that the State of New York will get three millions out of Russell Sage's estate, as inheritance tax. This would make Sage very unhappy if he knew it.

There are many cheap resorts along Narragansett Bay, but the cheapest and poorest we have yet discovered is Boyden Heights. If a person is blessed with an appetite he will do well to give that place a wide berth.

For the first time since 1865 the roll of Civil War pensioners showed a decrease for the year ended June 30th last. The number on the roll July 1, 1905 was 60,407, while on June 30, 1900, the number was 59,973.

Our foreign trade for the year ending June 30 amounts to the magnificent sum of nearly three billions of dollars. The past has been a record year, and shows that Uncle Sam's business is still in a flourishing condition.

It is estimated that between 40,000 and 50,000 persons visited Rockport, Mass., the past two days to inspect Admiral Evans' fleet. We trust there may be an equal number to look at the same fleet while it is here during Carnival week.

They are now trying to found a "Lincoln" Party in this State, made up of old line Democrats and disgruntled Republicans. If Lincoln were alive he would not look with much favor on such an aggregation. The name and the crowd masquerading under it do not seem to harmonize very well.

Secretary Mandy will spend his vacation in carpentering. He's got to build the State platform, and some of the lumber furnished him is cross-grained and likely to split.—Boston Herald.

A good workman like the Secretary will find no trouble when once he gets his coat off and gets down to work in earnest.

Congressman Foss is going to run against Draper for Lieutenant Governor of Massachusetts. If he gets beaten in the convention he will run as an independent. Such a determination ought to defeat him in both places. The present State ticket in Massachusetts will doubtless be run again, and will be elected, and that on a protection platform, too.

The only defense that can be made in the Thaw trial for the murder of White is that of insanity and the Thaw family is pleading with the criminal to get him to admit that he is insane and submit to an examination. This would seem to be stretching the law to its utmost capacity. No doubt plenty of medical experts can be found, for money, to testify to the insanity dodge.

The Democratic party of Massachusetts is in an unhappy frame of mind. They are afraid that District Attorney Moran will steal the party and run away with it. They are calling an ex-Governor Douglass, General Bartlett and others of the old leaders to stand guard and put a stop to the theft. The leaders seem to be chary of putting themselves in the breach. They all decline with thanks.

The London Economist estimates that the cost entailed on Japan by the war with Russia was almost \$1,000,000,000. This cost was met by issuing loans amounting to \$77,500,000, by increasing taxes \$106,000,000, by using up surpluses amounting to \$84,000,000, while the balance was met from miscellaneous receipts. At the end of the last government year Japan's national indebtedness was \$936,180,000.

Young Teddy Roosevelt is a good deal like his distinguished father. He is over here at Providence now, enjoying the outdoor air in as quiet and free and easy a manner as any schoolboy. Fishing, sailing and automobilizing are the principal things that occupy his mind, and, like, his father, whatever he does does strenuously. Rhode Island extends a cordial greeting to the son of the President.

The predictions on the wheat crop of 1906 range from 700,000,000 to 740,000,000 bushels. These are based on acreage and on conditions at the present time, when a large part of the crop is harvested. In 1901 the crop was 740,000,000 bushels. This is the only time that wheat has passed the 700,000,000 mark. The yield for 1906 is certain to be next to the largest ever gathered. As corn gives promise to break all records in magnitude, the American farmer continues to be in clover.

All signs point to a vigorous political campaign this fall throughout the country. The Democrats will make a desperate effort to get control of the National House of Representatives, and the Republicans to retain the large majority they now have. The campaign this fall will be a preliminary skirmish, leading up to the Presidential fight two years hence. Speaker Cannon says in regard to the campaign, "Our dominant note will be the record of the administration and of Congress, and, therefore, of the party. If our friend, the enemy, attempts to carry on a windjamming contest we've got the canvas to make a race. If our friend, the enemy, shows an inclination to get all the air that blows, we'll be ready for him at the time and place."

**The Making of Block Island.**

Ages ago a great ice sheet covered the whole of the northern part of North America. Its thickest part was just south of Hudson Bay, and from this place it moved outward in all directions. The part which came across what is now New England moved southward, as can be told from the deep scratches left by the rocks which became lodged in the lower part of the ice sheet. The front of this great moving bed of ice became covered with a great deal of debris from the country over which it travelled, and at the same time it pushed up before itself a vast heap of loose rocks and earth.

This ice sheet moved southward until it reached the ocean in this vicinity, and even then did not melt entirely until it had pushed its way several miles out into the sea. When it did melt it deposited the heap of rocks and earth it had been pushing up before itself, and left all this material in the form of an island. In this way Long Island was formed. The sea cut off by means of its storms and powerful waves the eastern portion of this great island and left the little seven by four bit of earth called Block Island. The waves kept at work on this small portion and ground up the earth and rocks along shore into fine sand. The wind blew this sand into small hills or sand dunes, and in the early part of the nineteenth century a severe storm spread out, a great deal of this sand into the form of a beach, which is now used by summer visitors as a bathing beach. The sand on this beach is made up of quartz and iron ore. The iron ore can be collected by using a small magnet, for it is in the peculiar form called magnetite.

The close observer is surprised at the great number of different kinds of rocks which are found in the numerous well built stone walls, but when we remember that these rocks were gathered from all over New England by the ice sheet the reason for this variety is easily seen. Mica and quartz from Massachusetts, pudding stone, slate, and red iron ore from Rhode Island mingle with the granite from the White Mountains, in these remarkable walls.

The rounded hills of the island are the same as those found in every place where the ice sheet existed, and are accounted for by supposing that the material was deposited from above by streams coming from the melting ice.

Since Block Island is made entirely of this glacial drift its geology is extremely simple, and requires but little study for a full explanation of its peculiarities. The collector of minerals, however, can get a very complete set of specimens with little trouble, and the farmer finds the soil very fertile, both without realizing that they own their good fortune to a chance change in the climate many centuries ago...

**Parliaments of Peace.**

Parliaments of peace are to be features of the midsummer, not only in the new world but in the old. While cable dispatches tell us of the journey, marked with cordial greetings, of Secretary Root to the Pan-American Conference at Rio Janeiro, we learn from London of the preparations in progress there for the meeting of the Interparliamentary Union next week. It is the general understanding that the American delegates will take a leading part in the deliberations of the latter conference, which will include representatives from the European parliaments, including that of Russia, as well as that of the new great Asiatic power, Japan. It is of interest to note, by the way, that inasmuch as the Spanish-American parliaments have not as yet organized any groups to represent them in the union, Congressman Bartholdt, the head of the American delegation, intends to propose a plan for establishing groups in those legislatures, as well as in others where the representation is weak. One of the principal proposals to be discussed at the London meeting will be that of securing a periodic assembling of The Hague Conference, a consummation much to be desired.

**Big Crops.**

An authority on the Western crops says: "The Northwest wheat crop will be safe in from 10 days to two weeks. The present promise is for an enormous yield. Only a calamity can change this prospective result, and there are no unfavorable indications as yet. If the crop matures the railroads will be unable to take care of the business and will take 15 months or over to market it. Oats and flax are also in fine condition and promise to break the record. Corn is coming forward nicely. The United States and Canada have the promise of almost 1,000,000,000 bushels of wheat. No such outlook has ever been in prospect on the American continent."

Rockport, Mass., has been the scene of great activity this week, owing to the presence of Admiral Evans' fleet in its waters. A banquet at Turks' Head Inn was tendered the officers of the fleet, by the citizens of that town and the summer residents of the North Shore. There were nearly two hundred present, including the Admiral, several Congressmen, the speaker of the Massachusetts house of representatives and other distinguished citizens of the Old Bay State.

The N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. Company expect to have their trains between New Haven and New York, running by electricity within a year.

**No Vacation.**

There is less of a holiday atmosphere in government circles this summer than usual owing to the noteworthy activity of the national legislature during its recent session. While the Secretary of the Treasury has been busy with the bills for Panama canal bonds and the need for small notes and subsidiary coin, the Department of Agriculture has been taking energetic steps preparing the machinery for the enforcement of the meat inspection law, and the Civil Service Commission has been marking ready for an examination for the new inspectorships. In like manner, the Internal Revenue Service has been confronted with the necessity of preparing regulations for the enforcement of the denatured alcohol act and the Interstate Commerce Commission is investigating the elevator, grain buying and forwarding business of the country to determine to what extent special favors have been granted by railroad companies, and whether and to what extent officers or directors or stockholder of the latter own or control the grain buying and forwarding companies, together with other matters of cognate interest. It is, indeed, a busy summer in the government departments.

**Decrease in Business.**

The 47th annual report of the New York State insurance superintendent shows that the insurance companies doing business in New York issued, in 1905, \$1,382 less policies than in 1904, representing a decrease in the amount of insurance written of \$86,548,706. There were 70,984 more policies terminated in 1905 than in 1904 and 898,548,766 more insurance terminated in 1905 than in 1904. On Dec. 31, 1905, the gross assets of the insurance companies doing business in New York were \$2,651,316,714, an increase of \$196,647,227.

**Middletown.**

The annual children's night entertainment, which is celebrated each year, by the Patrons of Husbandry, was observed Thursday evening at the Aquidneck Grange by a large gathering of children and Grangers, at the town hall, more than 100 being present. The program was especially interesting, being given by the children. Several little folks of 3 years presented songs and recitations. An original poem, written for the occasion by Mrs. Walter Brown, entitled "God's Best Gift," and an aeroette on the words "children's Night" by the same author were received with great favor and commendation. The music included duets, piano solos, and vocal selections. A "peacock" and a "Jack Horner pie" with pictures for the children completed the entertainment. Ice cream and cake were served, followed by dancing. Mrs. E. A. Peckham and Mrs. Daniel A. Feenihan had charge of the affair, and their efforts was due the success of the occasion.

Miss Nancy Pierce of Fall River who has been entertained the past week by Miss Anita Johnson, of Aquidneck Avenue, was the guest of honor at a "barn dance" given by the "D. K. U. M." Club on Wednesday evening.

During the month of July and August the Sunday School of the Berkeley Memorial Chapel will be discontinued.

Mr. Lester Albro of New York, who spent Monday with his mother, Mrs. Joseph F. Albro in Middletown, made a brief visit to his father who is undergoing treatment at the Homoeopathic Hospital in Boston, having been ill health the past two years.

The wet weather has caused quite an injury to the potato crop, causing early blight and speckling a large portion of the yield.

The Epworth League is preparing to give its annual Lawn Party on Friday afternoon and evening, August 1st. A salad supper will be served and fancy articles and home-made candy will be on sale. The house and grounds of Mr. and Mrs. J. Oscar Peckham on Green Elm Ave. have been kindly loaned for this occasion.

A successful and well attended fair was held on the rotary grounds at St. Mary's Church on Wednesday afternoon and evening. Large flags of all nations with bunting and strings of red and white electric lights decorated the trees and buildings and made an attractive picture, especially in the evening. An arch had been erected over the East Main Road of electric bulbs and the effect was quite striking and a great convenience to the many who came by trolley. The sales tables were disposed round about the lawn with a large supper tent at one side where an excellent supper of chicken salad and cold meats was served. The four tables were attractively set with flowers and the tent decorated with green boughs and flags. Mrs. L. Lincoln Sherman was chairman of the supper committee and the ladies from both Holy Cross Guild and St. Mary's Guild assisted in serving the supper and in tending at the eight sales tables where fancy articles, cake, flowers, candy, lemonade and ice cream were sold.

Mr. Lyle Greenman, who has been guest of her daughter, Mrs. E. Wallace Peckham the past two weeks, returned to Narragansett Pier on Sunday last.

Mrs. Lydia B. Chase, who has been in the Newport Hospital the past six weeks, is slowly improving.

A pleasant day along the shore was enjoyed on Wednesday by the Sunday School and members of the Methodist Episcopal Church on their annual picnic held on the grounds of Mr. Ira Wilbur's shore cottage near Indian avenue.

A riot of between 2,000 and 3,000 strike sympathizers in which three cars were badly damaged, and a complete tie-up of the lines of the Union, Durmont & Westport and New Bedford & Onset street railway companies, were the results of the first day of the strike of the union car men in New Bedford Tuesday. Henry H. Rogers, who is the heaviest stockholder, last night wired President Orage: "Put all the cars in the barn, and keep them there till the strike is over unless the conditions change very quickly."

A GUARANTEED CURE FOR PILES  
Itching, Bleeding, Protruding Piles.  
Drugs are authorized to refund money if PAZO OINTMENT fails to cure in 6 to 14 days. \$1.00

**Trades Procession NOTICE.**

All those who have not yet entered teams for the Trades Procession during Carnival Week and who wish to participate are requested to send their names at once to Ernst Voigt, Russell A. Manchester or W. T. Libby. It is absolutely necessary to have all entries in before next Tuesday night in order to have the teams assigned to positions in line. Entries may be made in person, by telephone, or by the expenditure of one cent for a postal card.

**Entries from Middletown, Portsmouth and Jamestown will be welcomed.**

**Weather Bulletin.**

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Washington, D. C., July 21, 1906.

Last bulletin gave forecasts of disturbances to cross continent July 20 to Aug. 3, warm wave 29 to Aug. 2, cool wave Aug. 1 to 5. Next disturbance will reach Pacific coast about Aug. 3, cross west of Rockies country by close of 4, great central valleys 5 to 7, eastern states 8. Warm wave will cross west of Rockies about Aug. 8, great central valley 5, eastern states 7. Cool wave will cross west of Rockies country about Aug. 6, great central valley 8, eastern states 10.

The important feature of this disturbance will be the great rise in temperature it will inaugurate and the decrease of showers in the drouth districts of the great corn producing states.

Among the most severe storms of August will occur as this disturbance crosses the continent and it will be a good time to avoid excursions on water.

I expect temperatures of August to average much above normal in the Ohio valleys, the middle Mississippi and lower Missouri valleys, in vicinity of lower lakes and of Lake Michigan and on Pacific slope. Elsewhere generally below normal temperatures are expected.

I expect a severe drouth in the principal corn sections during August. Draw a line from St. Louis by way of Dodge City, Omaha, Des Moines, Peoria, Cincinnati, Cairo and back to St. Louis and within that circle will occur a great drouth that will cut down corn crop conditions to 25 per cent below those at the same time last year.

Elsewhere rainfall will be from about to much above normal and even within the marked drouth section some places will have almost enough rainfall to make a fair corn crop.

**Change in Schedule, Steamer New Shoreham.**

The schedule of the Steamer New Shoreham has been arranged so that commencing on Wednesday, July 25th, Block Island passengers will on weekdays have two and one quarter hours on the Island instead of one and three-quarter hours as at present, while on Sundays, the schedule will permit of a stop of nearly two hours.

It has been possible to make this provision by changing the leaving hour from Newport from 11:30 to 11:15 a. m. and making the return hour from Block Island 8:30 instead of 8:15 p. m., the New Shoreham being scheduled to reach Providence on her return at 7:15 p. m. as at present.

The popularity of the New Shoreham is attested by the increased patronage she is receiving this year. She is a fast Steamer, and barring unforeseen weather or other conditions, may be depended upon to be on time at various points.

At Block Island the New Shoreham lands at the New Harbor Wharf, within easy reaching distance of a splendid bathing beach and shore dinner houses.

The Vanderbilt family is well represented in the Newport cottage colony this summer. The following are spending the season here: Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Sr., Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Alfred G. Vanderbilt, Mr. and Mrs. Reginald C. Vanderbilt, Miss Gladys Vanderbilt, Mr. and Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., and Mr. and Mrs. H. McK. Twombly. The last are living most quietly, on account of the drowning of their son, and will not take part in any of the social festivities at Newport this summer.

Mr. John E. Gorman was summoned to his home in Somerville Thursday morning by the death of his son, who had been ill for some time. Mr. Gorman is one of the best known fish agents along this coast, and has been coming to Newport for many years, having a wide circle of friends and acquaintances in Newport who sympathize with him in his sad bereavement.

The police made a number of liquor raids last Sunday and seized a quantity of beer and empty bottles. Andrew J. Martin was arrested on the charge of selling and pleaded guilty. He was sent to the County Jail for 10 days and fined \$20 and costs.

A man named Joseph Auberg, an employee of the Pinard Cottages, was badly injured by being thrown from his bicycle by a passing vehicle on lower Thames street on Wednesday. There is no clue to the identity of the driver of the wagon.

Mr. A. P. Bryant announces the engagement of his daughter, Miss Fannie Hammond Bryant, and Mr. Merritt Arthur Drane of Corsicana, Texas.

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**Real Estate Sales and Rentals**

Wm. E. Brightman has rented the lower half of the double house, No. 87 Thames street, belonging to Philip Stevens to Thomas Eldridge.

Wm. E. Brightman has rented the south stable on Thames street, belonging to Philip Stevens, to J. J. Batty, of Washington, D. C.

**WEEKLY ALMANAC.**

JULY STANDARDS TIME  
1906.

Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30	31	1	2	3	4
5	6</td					



## PUBLIC LAWS, PASSED AT THE JANUARY SESSION, 1906.

The Chapters of the Public Laws are numbered continuously from the General Laws, Revision of 1890.

CHAPTER 1318.  
AN ACT For the Prevention of Misuse of Vessels Used in the Transportation, Handling, or Sale of Milk.  
(Passed April 3, 1906.)

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows:

Section 1. Whoever by himself or by his servant or agent, or as the servant or agent of any other person, firm, or corporation having custody of a can, jar, bottle, measure, or other vessel used as a container for milk destined for sale, places or causes or permits to be placed thereon, any oil, swill, kerogase, vegetable matter, or any article other than milk, skimmed milk, buttermilk, cream, or water or other agent used for cleansing said can, jar, bottle, measure, or other vessel, shall be punished by a fine of ten dollars for each vessel so misused.

Section 2. Whoever by himself or by his servant or agent, or as the servant or agent of any other person, firm, or corporation, sends, ships, returns, or delivers, or causes or permits to be sent, shipped, returned, or delivered, to any producer of milk any can, jar, bottle, measure, or other vessel used as a container for milk containing any oil, swill, kerogase, vegetable matter, rotten or putrid milk, or any other offensive material, shall be punished by a fine of ten dollars for each said vessel so misused.

Section 3. Whoever by himself or by his servant or agent, or as the servant or agent of any other person, firm, or corporation, sends, ships, returns, or delivers, or causes or permits to be sent, shipped, returned, or delivered, to any producer of milk any can, jar, bottle, measure, or other vessel used as a container for milk without first thoroughly cleaning and cleansing, by the use of boiling water, steam, or other proper agent, such can, jar, bottle, measure, or other vessel used as a container for milk, shall be punished by a fine of ten dollars for each said vessel so misused.

Section 4. This act shall take effect thirty days after its passage.

CHAPTER 1319.  
AN ACT In Addition to Section 15 of "The Court and Practice Act."  
(Passed April 3, 1906.)

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows:

Section 1. In addition to the persons exempted from serving as jurors mentioned in section 15 of the court and practice act, there shall also be exempted from serving as jurors all pilots and mariners actually employed in sea service.

Section 2. This act shall take effect upon its passage.

CHAPTER 1320.  
AN ACT In Amendment of Chapter 725 of the Public Laws Passed at the January Session, A. D. 1906, Entitled "An Act to Provide for Clerical Assistance in the Office of the Clerk of the District Court of the Sixth Judicial District."  
(Passed April 4, 1906.)

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows:

Section 1. The clerk of the district court of the sixth judicial district is hereby authorized and empowered to employ such clerical assistance as he may require in his office in recording, indexing, and attending upon the files of said court, at an annual expense not exceeding twenty-one hundred dollars; and for the purpose of carrying into effect the provisions of this act the sum of four hundred and fifty dollars is hereby appropriated in addition to the sum of fifteen hundred dollars heretofore appropriated; and the state auditor is hereby directed to draw his orders upon the general treasurer in payment for such assistance to such person or persons as said clerk of said court shall employ, on vouchers approved and certified by said clerk.

Section 2. This act shall take effect from and after its passage, and all acts and parts of acts inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed.

CHAPTER 1321.  
AN ACT In Amendment of Chapter 476 of the Public Laws, Entitled "An Act in Amendment of Chapter 17 of the General Laws, Entitled 'Of the Attorney-General and Assistant Attorney-General'."  
(Passed April 5, 1906.)

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows:

Section 1. The clerk of the district court of the sixth judicial district is hereby authorized and empowered to employ such clerical assistance as he may require in his office in recording, indexing, and attending upon the files of said court, at an annual expense not exceeding twenty-one hundred dollars; and for the purpose of carrying into effect the provisions of this act the sum of four hundred and fifty dollars is hereby appropriated in addition to the sum of fifteen hundred dollars heretofore appropriated; and the state auditor is hereby directed to draw his orders upon the general treasurer for the payment of said sum.

Section 2. This act shall take effect immediately.

CHAPTER 1322.  
AN ACT Establishing a Commission of Forestry.  
(Passed April 6, 1906.)

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows:

Section 1. The governor shall at the January session of the general assembly in the year A. D. 1906, and in each third year thereafter, with the advice and consent of the senate, appoint some person to be commissioner of forestry. The person so appointed shall hold his office until the first day of February in the third year after his appointment and until the appointment and qualification of his successor. Any vacancy which may occur in said office when the senate is not in session shall be filled by the governor until the next session thereof, when he shall, with the advice and consent of the senate, appoint some such person to fill such vacancy for the remainder of the term.

Section 2. It shall be the duty of the commissioner of forestry to obtain and publish information concerning the extent and condition of the forest lands in the state and the means of protecting the forests from fire and other depredation, and to diffuse as widely as possible, by public addresses and personal communication, a knowledge of practical forestry and methods of replanting deforested areas.

Section 3. He shall annually in January make a report to the general assembly upon forest conditions in the state, with plans and suggestions for the improvement of said condition.

Section 4. He shall receive a salary of five hundred dollars per annum and in addition thereto shall be reimbursed for all necessary expenses of travel which may be incurred in the discharge of the duties of his office, which expenses, with the cost of printing and supplies, shall not exceed the sum of three hundred dollars per annum. Said sum are hereby annually appropriated, and the general treasurer is hereby directed to pay said sum upon orders and vouchers approved by the state auditor.

Section 5. This act shall take effect upon its passage.

CHAPTER 1323.  
AN ACT In Amendment of Chapter 104 of the General Laws, Entitled "Of Bowling Alleys, Billiard Tables, and Shooting Galleries."  
(Passed April 6, 1906.)

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows:

Section 1. The governor shall at the January session of the general assembly in the year A. D. 1906, and in each third year thereafter, with the advice and consent of the senate, appoint some person to be commissioner of forestry. The person so appointed shall hold his office until the first day of February in the third year after his appointment and until the appointment and qualification of his successor. Any vacancy which may occur in said office when the senate is not in session shall be filled by the governor until the next session thereof, when he shall, with the advice and consent of the senate, appoint some such person to fill such vacancy for the remainder of the term.

Section 2. It shall be the duty of the commissioner of forestry to obtain and publish information concerning the extent and condition of the forest lands in the state and the means of protecting the forests from fire and other depredation, and to diffuse as widely as possible, by public addresses and personal communication, a knowledge of practical forestry and methods of replanting deforested areas.

Section 3. He shall annually in January make a report to the general assembly upon forest conditions in the state, with plans and suggestions for the improvement of said condition.

Section 4. He shall receive a salary of five hundred dollars per annum and in addition thereto shall be reimbursed for all necessary expenses of travel which may be incurred in the discharge of the duties of his office, which expenses, with the cost of printing and supplies, shall not exceed the sum of three hundred dollars per annum. Said sum are hereby annually appropriated, and the general treasurer is hereby directed to pay said sum upon orders and vouchers approved by the state auditor.

Section 5. This act shall take effect upon its passage.

CHAPTER 1324.  
AN ACT To Establish the Custody of the Files and Records of the Supreme Court and Superior Court.  
(Passed April 12, 1906.)

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows:

Section 1. The files and records of the supreme court shall be in the custody of the clerk of the supreme court. The files and records now in the offices of the clerks of the superior court in the counties of Providence, Newport, Washington, and Kent, and the files and records now in the office of the assistant clerk of the superior court in the county of Bristol, which were transferred to said offices from the appellate division and the common pleas division of the supreme court in said counties, shall be and remain, respectively, in the custody of the clerks and said assistant clerks of the superior court in each of said counties.

Section 2. So much of section 129 of the court and practice act, passed at the January session, A. D. 1906, and of all other acts now in force, as are inconsistent herewith, are hereby repealed.

Section 3. This act shall take effect immediately.

CHAPTER 1325.  
AN ACT Establishing the Custody of Billiard Tables, and Shooting Galleries.  
(Passed April 6, 1906.)

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows:

Section 1. The files and records of the supreme court shall be in the custody of the clerk of the supreme court. The files and records now in the offices of the clerks of the superior court in the counties of Providence, Newport, Washington, and Kent, and the files and records now in the office of the assistant clerk of the superior court in the county of Bristol, which were transferred to said offices from the appellate division and the common pleas division of the supreme court in said counties, shall be and remain, respectively, in the custody of the clerks and said assistant clerks of the superior court in each of said counties.

Section 2. So much of section 129 of the court and practice act, passed at the January session, A. D. 1906, and of all other acts now in force, as are inconsistent herewith, are hereby repealed.

Section 3. This act shall take effect immediately.

CHAPTER 1326.  
AN ACT In Amendment of Chapter 104 of the General Laws, Entitled "Of Bowling Alleys, Billiard Tables, and Shooting Galleries."  
(Passed April 6, 1906.)

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows:

Section 1. The chapters of the Public Laws are numbered continuously from the General Laws, Revision of 1890.

Section 2. Section 6 of Chapter 104 of the General Laws is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

"Sec. 6. The owner or occupant of the premises on which any bowling alley, box ball alley, or billiard table is situated shall be deemed and taken to be the keeper of such bowling alley, box ball alley, or billiard table, within the meaning of this chapter."

Section 3. Section 7 of Chapter 104 of the General Laws is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

"Sec. 7. The town council of each town shall refuse or neglect to comply with an order or decree relating thereto which any town council shall be authorized to make shall be fined fifty dollars."

Section 4. Section 8 of Chapter 104 of the General Laws is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

"Sec. 8. The owner or occupant of the premises on which any bowling alley, box ball alley, or billiard table is situated shall be deemed and taken to be the keeper of such bowling alley, box ball alley, or billiard table, within the meaning of this chapter."

Section 5. The owner or occupant of the premises on which any bowling alley, box ball alley, or billiard table is situated shall be deemed and taken to be the keeper of such bowling alley, box ball alley, or billiard table, within the meaning of this chapter."

Section 6. This act shall take effect upon its passage.

CHAPTER 1327.  
AN ACT In Amendment of Chapter 104 of the General Laws, Entitled "Of Bowling Alleys, Billiard Tables, and Shooting Galleries."  
(Passed April 6, 1906.)

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows:

Section 1. The chapters of the Public Laws are numbered continuously from the General Laws, Revision of 1890.

Section 2. Section 6 of Chapter 104 of the General Laws is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

"Sec. 6. The owner or occupant of the premises on which any bowling alley, box ball alley, or billiard table is situated shall be deemed and taken to be the keeper of such bowling alley, box ball alley, or billiard table, within the meaning of this chapter."

Section 3. The owner or occupant of the premises on which any bowling alley, box ball alley, or billiard table is situated shall be deemed and taken to be the keeper of such bowling alley, box ball alley, or billiard table, within the meaning of this chapter."

Section 4. The owner or occupant of the premises on which any bowling alley, box ball alley, or billiard table is situated shall be deemed and taken to be the keeper of such bowling alley, box ball alley, or billiard table, within the meaning of this chapter."

Section 5. The owner or occupant of the premises on which any bowling alley, box ball alley, or billiard table is situated shall be deemed and taken to be the keeper of such bowling alley, box ball alley, or billiard table, within the meaning of this chapter."

Section 6. This act shall take effect upon its passage.

CHAPTER 1328.  
AN ACT Providing for the Holding of Sessions of the District Court of the Sixth Judicial District.  
(Passed April 13, 1906.)

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows:

Section 1. Pending the reparation of the sixth judicial district court house, also known as the old state house in Providence, pursuant to a resolution passed by the general assembly on the fifth day of April, A. D. 1906, the civil sessions of the district court of the sixth judicial district shall be held within said district at such place as shall be designated by the sheriff for the county of Providence. Whatever place is designated for such purpose by said sheriff under the provisions of this act shall, while being so used by said district court of the sixth judicial district, be called the sixth judicial district court house. Upon the completion of the repairs aforesaid and upon notice thereof to the justice of the peace and district court from said sheriff, the civil sessions of said court shall be held as provided by law before the passage of this act.

Section 2. This act shall take effect upon its passage.

CHAPTER 1329.  
AN ACT In Amendment of Chapter 99 of the Public Laws, Entitled "An Act in Amendment of and in Addition to Chapter 124 of the General Laws, Entitled 'Of the Inspection of Mill-dams and Reservoirs'."  
(Passed April 13, 1906.)

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows:

Section 1. Section 8 of Chapter 99 of the Public Laws is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

"Sec. 8. The town council may assess, levy, and collect the tax aforesaid, for any bowling alley or box ball alley, or any person who shall own or occupy the house or building in which such bowling alley or box ball alley shall be kept."

Section 2. This act shall take effect upon its passage.

CHAPTER 1330.  
AN ACT In Amendment of Section 8 of the General Laws, Entitled "Of Foreign Insurance Companies, and of the Insurance Business Generally."  
(Passed April 11, 1906.)

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows:

Section 1. Section 8 of Chapter 82 of the General Laws is hereby amended to read as follows:

"Sec. 8. The town council may assess, levy, and collect the tax aforesaid, for any bowling alley or box ball alley, or any person who shall own or occupy the house or building in which such bowling alley or box ball alley shall be kept."

Section 2. This act shall take effect upon its passage.

CHAPTER 1331.  
AN ACT In Amendment of Section 8 of the General Laws, Entitled "Of Foreign Insurance Companies, and of the Insurance Business Generally."  
(Passed April 11, 1906.)

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows:

Section 1. Section 8 of Chapter 82 of the General Laws is hereby amended to read as follows:

"Sec. 8. The town council may assess, levy, and collect the tax aforesaid, for any bowling alley or box ball alley, or any person who shall own or occupy the house or building in which such bowling alley or box ball alley shall be kept."

Section 2. This act shall take effect upon its passage.

CHAPTER 1332.  
AN ACT In Amendment of Section 8 of the General Laws, Entitled "Of Foreign Insurance Companies, and of the Insurance Business Generally."  
(Passed April 11, 1906.)

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows:

Section 1. Section 8 of Chapter 82 of the General Laws is hereby amended to read as follows:

"Sec. 8. The town council may assess, levy, and collect the tax aforesaid, for any bowling alley or box ball alley, or any person who shall own or occupy the house or building in which such bowling alley or box ball alley shall be kept."

Section 2. This act shall take effect upon its passage.

CHAPTER 1333.  
AN ACT In Amendment of Section 8 of the General Laws, Entitled "Of Foreign Insurance Companies, and of the Insurance Business Generally."  
(Passed April 11, 1906.)

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows:

Section 1. Section 8 of Chapter 82 of the General Laws is hereby amended to read as follows:

"Sec. 8. The town council may assess, levy, and collect the tax aforesaid, for any bowling alley or box ball alley, or any person who shall own or occupy the house or building in which such bowling alley or box ball alley shall be kept."

Section 2. This act shall take effect upon its passage.

CHAPTER 1334.  
AN ACT In Amendment of Section 8 of the General Laws, Entitled "Of Foreign Insurance Companies, and of the Insurance Business Generally."  
(Passed April 11, 1906.)

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows:

Section 1. Section 8 of Chapter 82 of the General Laws is hereby amended to read as follows:

"Sec. 8. The town council may assess, levy, and collect the tax aforesaid, for any bowling alley or box ball alley, or any person who shall own or occupy the house or building in which such bowling alley or box ball alley shall be kept."

Section 2. This act shall take effect upon its passage.

CHAPTER 1335.  
AN ACT In Amendment of Section 8 of the General Laws, Entitled "Of Foreign Insurance Companies, and of the Insurance Business Generally."  
(Passed April 11, 1906.)

It

## AMONG THE LILACS

By Virginia Lella Wentz

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"Well, I just guess I will! And so Mrs. Latch is sick! Well, you'll just stay here to breakfast. It'll be all ready in fifteen minutes." This was as much as Howard had hoped for.

"You're awfully kind, Mrs. Jones," he said, affecting surprise. "And—yes, I believe I'll stay. I've a sick collie over in the kennels. I'll go back and look after her then I'll be back to accept your hospitality."

When Katherine Hope entered the dining room Mrs. Jones of course greeted Mr. Howard.

"How do you do, Mr. Howard?" said she congenitally, with a smile, a little tired in spite of the play of childish impulses. But Helen was looking down adoringly on the fine, white parting that separated the braids of purest fax.

"And how are they, Mr. Selden?" asked Mrs. Jones a bit later, referring to the biscuit.

"I love them," answered he, referring to the girl's dimples.

Of course that was only the beginning. After that Selden Howard managed almost daily to meet Katherine, or at least to catch a glimpse of her. Her lovely, tired eyes and little, quiet ways appealed to him in an infinitely more tender and real fashion than had those of many a pampered beauty whom he'd met in the course of his varied travels.

One morning Katherine was reading "The House of Mirth" out on the veranda. At least she was supposed to be reading it. In reality she had closed the book, keeping the page marked with her silent finger. She had only two days more here in God's green earth, and the lilacs seemed to be calling her imperatively. She had been breathing in lilacs to that extent that her thoughts seemed to be fairly scented with them. All at once an impulse of yielding came to her. Why in the world should she not step over the low hedge and go into the lilac garden?

"That's him," confirmed Mrs. Jones. "But why shouldn't he know a thing or two? He don't do nothing but travel and trapse round the country. Ha, ha! to ever home and won't have a thing to do with the people in the village."

The moon was beginning to show

red and low in the warm dusk, and the lilacs made superb black shadow effects on the lawn. The little tired out city girl who sat on the lowest step of the veranda and who had just arrived that day had nothing to say. She was filling her whole soul with the beauty of the coming night.

Pretty soon, carrying her lamp, she went upstairs to her bedroom. She looked at the high mound of feather bed and at the small window at the foot into which was already flooding the spring moonlight. For a moment she stood irresolute; then she lowered the shade, slipped on a cheesecloth kimono, drew the pins from her hair, letting it fall about her shoulders, blew out the lamp and followed her whim to sleep in the easement.

It had been a very long while since Katherine Hope had looked from a window over a garden when the moon was shining. True, from the window of their stodgy city lodgings on Eleventh street, her mother's and hers, she had leaned out at times when her head was hot and aching with too much work and had caught a breath of outside air. But that was so different. From that window she could look out only on clotheslines, sheds, the back windows of the boarding houses on the next street, and there whatever resentful thoughts might come to her were made havoc of by an accordion, cheap coon songs or the caterwauling of feline creatures on the fences below.

And now—oh, the feathery, pale fragrance of the lilacs over yonder! Katherine drew her breath in with delight as their dominant scent came up to her. If only her dear mother could be with her to enjoy the beauty of it all! But that had not been possible. When the physician had shaken his head gravely over his young patient's worn-out condition and commanded an immediate change in the country it had been all that mother and daughter could do to scrape together the meager savings for Katherine's rest of a fortnight. And Katherine was not one to mew and whimper over impossibilities. She was here now, and she would make the best of every moment to grow strong and well again that she might go back with new life to her office work and the companionship of her sacrificing little mother.

The mild country air and the thousand odors of the spring played upon her face and lifted her loosened hair, gilded by the moonshine into the likeness of an aureole. Her white kimono fell softly around her; from the position in which she had her arms her soft elbows were plainly visible, and her exquisite face, leaning back a bit against the dark painted frame of the window, stood out like a cameo.

**The Kangaroo at Bay.**

When pursued the kangaroo, if possible, directs his flight toward the river. If he reaches it, he enters and, thanks to his great height, is able to go on foot to a depth where the dogs are obliged to swim. There he plunges himself into his two hind legs and his tail, and, up to his shoulders in the water, he waits the attack of the dogs. With his fore paws he seizes by the head the first dog that approaches him, and, as he is more solidly balanced than his assailant, he holds the dog's nose under water as long as he can. Unless a second dog speedily comes to the rescue the first one is sure to be drowned. If a companion arrives and by his attacks on the kangaroo manages to set the captive free the half-drowned brute is glad to regain the shore as quickly as possible. In this way a strong and courageous male kangaroo will hold his own against twenty or thirty dogs, drowning some and frightening others, and the hunter is obliged to intervene with a bullet.

**The Scorpion of Ceylon.**

A more disagreeable object than a scorpion of Ceylon it would be difficult to imagine. Although, as a rule, it does not measure more than seven inches in length, there is a species found in the woods that are longer than a foot. They crawl out of some dried wood, and, taking up their position on a convenient rock or stone, look, as they hold their great jointed sting curved over their backs and their claws held aloft, the very picture of aggressive warfare. Here they stretch themselves in the broiling sun and await their prey. These are the small, beautiful honeybirds that dart from flower to flower and take the place of the humming birds of the east. As one approaches the scorpion seems to shrink into the stone until it becomes almost imperceptible. Suddenly the great insect will raise its claws and dart at its beautiful victim, which in a moment is destroyed.

**Truly Considerate.**

A considerate patient had an artery opened by mistake for a vein by a French surgeon in the operation of bloodletting. The woman succumbed not long after to the effect of the blunder, but in her will left the surgeon a small yearly pension, "not only to comfort him, but so that he could live the rest of his life without doing vivisection any more." A similar historic occurrence is related in the Medical Times of a Polish princess who had had the same experience. She added a clause to her will expressing her forgiveness and leaving the surgeon a small pension to indemnify him for the loss of reputation that may follow his small catastrophe.

"Good morning, Mrs. Jones," said he. "I've got such a jolly big creel full of fish here that I don't know what to do with them. There's no one over there"—nodding toward the big white house—"but my housekeeper, and she's sick this morning; so I'm wondering if you'll accept these?" With the gallantry of a knight he held out to her his creel.

"Good morning, Mrs. Jones," said he. "I've got such a jolly big creel full of fish here that I don't know what to do with them. There's no one over there"—nodding toward the big white house—"but my housekeeper, and she's sick this morning; so I'm wondering if you'll accept these?" With the gallantry of a knight he held out to her his creel.

"She's like some young princess," he thought to himself, pursuing his way toward the big house, "or a goddess. Her hair's like the silvery floss around corn. Her name ought to be Perdita, Marpessa or Arlade. How ever in the world did the Jones family stumble across such a creature?" The glamour of the girl wove itself into his dreams, and in waking intervals he pondered on plans for an acquaintance. "Ah, ha, I have it!" at last laughed he.

Early the next morning he went a-fishing. As luck would have it, he secured a well-filled creel. On his way home, without ceremony, he lifted the latch of Mrs. Jones' low back gate and entered. He walked right up to the kitchen window, for there stood Mrs. Jones rolling the dough for breakfast biscuits.

"Good morning, Mrs. Jones," said he. "I've got such a jolly big creel full of fish here that I don't know what to do with them. There's no one over there"—nodding toward the big white house—"but my housekeeper, and she's sick this morning; so I'm wondering if you'll accept these?" With the gallantry of a knight he held out to her his creel.

"Oh, Mr. Selden!" exclaimed the good woman, a bit flustered, but smiling with unmistakable appreciation. "Would the heavens fall next? When had Mr. Selden Howard last honored her humble dwelling like this? Surely not since his mother died, poor soul! "Accept them?"

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## PEPPYS AND EVELYN.

Difference in Methods of These Two Famous Dramatists.

Peppys' narrative is always dramatic—himself being the center of the play—while Evelyn is historical, pathetic or didactic, as the mood seizes him. Peppys gives us the comedy of his time, as Plautus and Terence gave us the comedy of theirs. Evelyn, on the other hand, has something of life in his composition and not little of Cicero. Compare, for instance, their treatment of the great fire, and you may measure the distance between them. Thus it is that Peppys' account begins: "Some of our maids, sitting up late last night to get things ready against our feast to-day, Jane called us up about 3 in the morning to tell us of a great fire they saw in the city. So I rose and slipped on my nightgown and went to her window." And now turn to Evelyn and see the temper in which he views the destruction of the city. "The clouds of smoke were dismal and reached upon computation near fifty miles in length," he writes the day after the fire. "Thus I left it this afternoon burning, a resemblance of Sodom or the last day. It forcibly called to my mind that passage, 'Non enim hic habemus stabilem civitatem,' the ruins resembling the picture of Troy. London was, but it is no more!"

Peppys sets the scene before you like a man; Evelyn reflects upon the tragedy like a writer, ingenious in reference and quick with allusion. We need not discuss which is the better method, but it may surely be said that the world will produce another hundred Evelyns before it fashions a fitting rival for Peppys.—London Spectator.

## ANCIENT BELLS.

Well Known to the Egyptians Before the Jewish Exodus.

Bells were well known to the Egyptians before the time of the Jewish exodus. In the description of Aaron's sacerdotal robe mention is made of the fact that upon the hem of the garment there were bells of gold alternating with pomegranates of blue, of purple and of scarlet: "A golden bell and a pomegranate, a golden bell and a pomegranate upon the hem of the robe round about. And it shall be upon Aaron to minister, and his sound shall be heard when he goeth into the holy place before the Lord and when he cometh out; that he die not."

Hand bells were in common use all over the ancient world. The earliest use of bells in churches was for the purpose of frightening away the evil spirits which were believed to infest earth and air, and the earliest curfew was rung at nightfall to rid the neighborhood of the village or town and church of demons. Most old churches of Europe have a small door on the north side, and at certain points in the service this door was opened and a bell was rung to give notice to the devil, if he chanced to be present, that he might make his exit before the elevation. By the command of Pope John IX, church bells were rung as a protection against thunder and lightning.

The monument of Porsemus, the Etrurian king, was decorated with pinnacles, each surmounted with a bell, which tinkled in the breeze. The army of Clothaire raised the siege of Sens on account of a panic occasioned among the men by a sudden clime from the bells of St. Stephen's church.

## No Time for Surgery.

The average woman thinks the sun and stars would cease to shine sooner than that she could interfere with the regular routine of household duties. A Sabbath woman was recently informed by her physician that she would have to have an operation performed. She said she didn't see how she could; that Monday was washing day, Tuesday ironing day, Wednesday the missionary society met, Thursday was the day to clean up, Friday to bake, Saturday to give the children their baths and mend. If he could get it in Sunday after dinner and before evening services perhaps she would try it.—Kansas City Journal.

## The Kangaroo at Bay.

When pursued the kangaroo, if possible, directs his flight toward the river. If he reaches it, he enters and, thanks to his great height, is able to go on foot to a depth where the dogs are obliged to swim. There he plunges himself into his two hind legs and his tail, and, up to his shoulders in the water, he waits the attack of the dogs. With his fore paws he seizes by the head the first dog that approaches him, and, as he is more solidly balanced than his assailant, he holds the dog's nose under water as long as he can. Unless a second dog speedily comes to the rescue the first one is sure to be drowned. If a companion arrives and by his attacks on the kangaroo manages to set the captive free the half-drowned brute is glad to regain the shore as quickly as possible. In this way a strong and courageous male kangaroo will hold his own against twenty or thirty dogs, drowning some and frightening others, and the hunter is obliged to intervene with a bullet.

**The Scorpion of Ceylon.**

A more disagreeable object than a scorpion of Ceylon it would be difficult to imagine. Although, as a rule, it does not measure more than seven inches in length, there is a species found in the woods that are longer than a foot. They crawl out of some dried wood, and, taking up their position on a convenient rock or stone, look, as they hold their great jointed sting curved over their backs and their claws held aloft, the very picture of aggressive warfare. Here they stretch themselves in the broiling sun and await their prey. These are the small, beautiful honeybirds that dart from flower to flower and take the place of the humming birds of the east. As one approaches the scorpion seems to shrink into the stone until it becomes almost imperceptible. Suddenly the great insect will raise its claws and dart at its beautiful victim, which in a moment is destroyed.

**Truly Considerate.**

A considerate patient had an artery opened by mistake for a vein by a French surgeon in the operation of bloodletting. The woman succumbed not long after to the effect of the blunder, but in her will left the surgeon a small yearly pension, "not only to comfort him, but so that he could live the rest of his life without doing vivisection any more." A similar historic occurrence is related in the Medical Times of a Polish princess who had had the same experience. She added a clause to her will expressing her forgiveness and leaving the surgeon a small pension to indemnify him for the loss of reputation that may follow his small catastrophe.

"She's like some young princess," he thought to himself, pursuing his way toward the big house, "or a goddess. Her hair's like the silvery floss around corn. Her name ought to be Perdita, Marpessa or Arlade. How ever in the world did the Jones family stumble across such a creature?" The glamour of the girl wove itself into his dreams, and in waking intervals he pondered on plans for an acquaintance. "Ah, ha, I have it!" at last laughed he.

Early the next morning he went a-fishing. As luck would have it, he secured a well-filled creel. On his way home, without ceremony, he lifted the latch of Mrs. Jones' low back gate and entered. He walked right up to the kitchen window, for there stood Mrs. Jones rolling the dough for breakfast biscuits.

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## FINEST BANK NOTE PAPER.

Where the Material For Our Greenbacks Is Made.

The national bill dies over the "government mill," owned by the Crane family at Dalton, Mass., because all the paper for the United States greenbacks is made there. It is one of a group of mills in which the Cranes have made paper for more than a century. The founder was Zenas Crane.

Before he could get the first mill started he had to have a large quantity of rags. But rags were scarce in those days than now. The Italian had not then arrived, the junk shop was unknown, and, although the rag buyer passed through the streets of Boston once a week, he had not yet appeared in the western part of the state. This resulted in an appeal to the people, based on high economic and patriotic grounds. Handbills appeared with the headlines in large type: "Americans, encourage your own manufacturers, and they will improve! Ladies, save your rags!"

They were carried to all the homes and shops in Berkshire and adjoining counties, urging "every woman who has the good of her country and the interests of her family at heart" to save her rags and send them to the new factory or to the nearest store-keeper, "and a generous price will be paid." When the mill was ready the rags were there in abundance, and operations at once commenced. The working force consisted of four men, two girls and a small boy, with Zenas Crane as superintendent and chief proprietor. The paper was made in hand molds, and the output was 100 pounds a day. Today the output is many tons of the finest bank note paper.—World's Work.

## THE WIND BELL.

How It Is Constructed in Japan, Its Original Home.

The wind bell, as its name implies, is made to ring by the action of the wind—in fact, the wind bell is not a bell at all, strictly speaking, but a contrivance composed of a number of pendulums suspended in a circle from a ring and hung close together so that they will come into contact and produce sounds when swayed by the winds.

Some wind bells produce sounds that are pleasing and musical. Some are made with glass pendulums, some with pendants of metal; some are very small and simple in construction, others are large and massive and elaborate.

The original home of the wind bell is Japan. In its simplest form it is composed of a number of narrow strips of glass, perhaps six inches in length, suspended lengthwise from a wire, about two inches in diameter. Within the circle formed by the strips thus suspended is hung by one corner a little square piece of glass halfway down the length of the long strips, the strips and the square piece ornamented with various Japanese characters and designs. This wind bell may be hung up wherever a breeze will strike it and blow the strips into contact with one another and with the square suspended in the middle.

He lost sight of her in that maze of mons, covered, I wretched archways, where the moonlight fell in silver patches, and he stopped to think before pursuing his way, actuated now principally by his desire to see what he saw, and realizing that he stood very little chance of finding his involuntary guide, familiar as she seemed to be with the intricacies of the place. He mounted stairway after stairway, at length coming to a wing of the castle where ruin was not so plainly marked.

Here music came faintly to the ear, and he stopped to listen before pursuing his way, hesitating finally on the threshold of a large chamber whose walls were still partially draped with torn tapestry; and at the far end he saw the girl who was his hostess at The Sheaves sitting before an old-time musical instrument playing a forgotten air.

There was something hard in his left boot on the following morning, and he took it off and shook it, finding inside what was evidently the head of a hatpin—little jewel with a thin coat of arms. "Strange!" he muttered; and after breakfast, when he saw her at the entrance to the garden, he spoke to her.

"Is this yours?"

She took the jewel examined it attentively and then blushed to the roots of her hair.

"Yes," she said, "yes; it's mine. Annette, the maid must have dropped it."

Floyd eyed her suspiciously.

"Yes," he said; Annette or another?

She turned quickly away.

"See here, Miss Charteris," he said on the following night, "I want to buy that place."

"What place?" she asked quickly.

"Why Hurst Abbey."

"But it is not for sale."

"Oh, any place is for sale if enough is offered."

"But—" she began.

"Don't worry about it," he interrupted her; "I have written to the lawyer. By the way, you don't know who owns it?"

"I seem to have heard," she said, "once; but," she went on, as if trying to remember, "I am afraid I can't tell you the name. But why do you want to buy it?"

"Make it useful," he said shortly.

"But how?"

"Pull it down."

